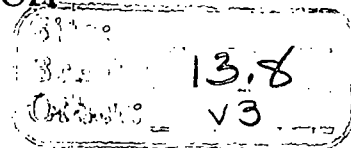
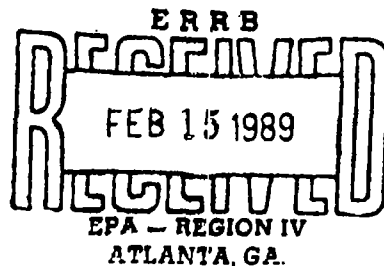


CDM Federal Programs Corporation



February 13, 1989



Rose Harvell
Project Officer
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, Room 2834
Washington, D.C. 20460

PROJECT: EPA Contract No.: 68-01-7331

DOCUMENT NO: T1030-C04-EP-CYPK-1

SUBJECT: RI/FS Kick-Off Public Information Meeting Summary
for Work Assignment C04046
Medley Farm Superfund Site
Gaffney, South Carolina
Document No. T1030-C04-CR-CXYV-3

Dear Ms. Harvell:

The letter documents the transmittal of the above referenced report, as partial fulfillment of the reporting requirements for work assignment C04046.

If you have any comments regarding this submittal, please contact Sharon Lloyd of Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc. at (301) 951-4519, within two weeks of receipt of this letter.

Sincerely,

CDM Federal Programs Corporation

Frances M. Hallahan
TES III Regional Manager

FMH/GK/lm

cc: Jon Bornholm, EPA Primary Contact, CERCLA Region IV w/enclosure
Ron Joyner, EPA Regional Contact, CERCLA Region IV w/enclosure
Walton Jones, EPA Community Relations Coordinator w/enclosure
Candace Wingfield, EPA HQ Coordinator, CERCLA Region IV w/enclosure
Michael P. Riley, EPA HQ TES III Contracting Specialist
Harry Butler, CDM Federal Programs Corporation Program Manager
Heather Burns, Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc.

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**RI/FS KICK-OFF PUBLIC INFORMATION
MEETING SUMMARY**

**MEDLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE
GAFFNEY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

Prepared for

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Waste Programs Enforcement
Washington, D.C. 20460**

Work Assignment No.	: C04046
EPA Region	: IV
Site No.	: 4P73
Contract No.	: 68-01-7331
CDM Federal Programs	
Corporation Document No.	: T1030-C04-CR-CXYV-3
Prepared By	: Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc.
Work Assignment Project Manager	: Sharon Lloyd
Telephone Number	: (301) 951-4519
Primary Contact	: Jon Bornholm
Telephone Number	: (404) 347-7791
Date Prepared	: February 13, 1989

MEDLEY FARM SUPERFUND SITE
RI/FS KICK-OFF PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING SUMMARY
JANUARY 9, 1989
GAFFNEY, SOUTH CAROLINA

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV Office in Atlanta, Georgia is currently overseeing cleanup activities at the Medley Farm Superfund site in Gaffney, South Carolina. Following a 1983 EPA emergency removal of over 5,000 barrels of hazardous waste from the Medley site, EPA and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control sampled and monitored the site. Their tests indicated that ground water was contaminated by volatile organic chemicals leaching from the areas formerly used to contain the waste chemicals. EPA proposed the site for the National Priorities List (NPL) of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites in June 1986 and also negotiated an administrative consent order with several potentially responsible parties to perform a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) of the site. Preliminary RI/FS activities began in March 1988.

As part of EPA's public outreach responsibilities under Superfund, the Agency prepared a draft community relations plan for the site and established a repository for site information at the Cherokee County Public Library. EPA also prepared and distributed two fact sheets reporting site activities and held an informational meeting in the site community. That meeting is reported in this document.

A. Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) held a public information meeting at the Cherokee County Courthouse on January 9, 1989 at 7:00 p.m. to provide local residents and officials with information about the upcoming RI/FS activities at the Medley Farm Superfund site in Gaffney. Jon Bornholm, the EPA Remedial Project Manager for the site, scheduled the meeting for early January to enable community members to ask questions regarding the RI/FS activities before actual field work on the site begins. The expected start date for field sampling and survey work is some time in late January or early February 1989.

Mr. Bornholm announced the meeting in a fact sheet describing the general scope of RI/FS activities. The fact sheet was distributed to citizens, officials, and media representatives identified through EPA's community relations planning efforts. These efforts began in July of 1988 when EPA's contractors contacted site area residents and state, county and local officials to gather information for EPA's development of a Community Relations Plan (CRP) for the site. EPA drafted, and is currently finalizing, the CRP. The plan outlines the Medley site background, community profile, history and current status of

community concern, and community relations objectives and outreach activities which EPA plans to use to inform citizens of the Agency's procedures and findings throughout the Superfund process. Once prepared, a copy of the CRP will be placed in an information repository located at the Cherokee County Public Library in Gaffney.

Approximately a dozen people attended the information meeting, including several local media representatives, representatives of two of the several companies that have agreed to fund the RI/FS, and representatives of Sirrine Environmental Consultants, the firm contracted by the companies to perform the RI/FS under EPA supervision.

B. Meeting Summary

The following paragraphs briefly summarize the information Mr. Bornholm presented. Included as Appendix A, is the package of handout material Mr. Bornholm used to explain the RI/FS process and the upcoming site field activities. Appendix B is a copy of the fact sheet Mr. Bornholm prepared and distributed to announce the meeting.

1. The RI/FS Process

Mr. Bornholm introduced himself as the EPA Superfund Remedial Project Manager for the Medley Farm Superfund site. He stated that the purpose of the meeting was to inform interested community members of the upcoming RI/FS activities planned for the site. He clarified that the Medley site is currently proposed for the National Priorities List and is under review for final listing.

Referring to the handout of the Superfund process, Mr. Bornholm explained that the purpose of a remedial investigation (RI) is to gather data from the field. This data is necessary to determine if contamination is present at a site and if so, the extent of the contamination and what human populations, wildlife populations, or ecosystems, such as streams, might be affected by the contamination.

As the field data is gathered and analyzed, alternatives for addressing contamination are identified and screened in the feasibility study (FS) portion of the RI/FS. Alternatives might be, for example, excavating and removing contaminated soils or pumping and treating contaminated ground water.

Upon completion of the RI/FS, EPA issues a preferred alternative and holds a four week public comment period to allow citizens to review, question, or comment on the alternative. At the close of the public comment period, the Agency prepares its Record of Decision (ROD), a document that describes EPA's final

choice of remedy and the process and reasons for arriving at that choice.

Following approval of the ROD, the remedial design (RD) is prepared. This activity usually takes from two to six months. Following the RD preparation, the remedial action is implemented. Depending upon the remedy selected, the remedial action can last from one month to several years.

Mr. Bornholm explained that two general categories of Superfund sites exist, Fund-lead and Enforcement-lead. Fund-lead sites exist when authorities are unable to identify or locate companies, individuals, or other parties which potentially were responsible for the site contamination (referred to as potentially responsible parties or PRPs). EPA, therefore, uses federal Superfund monies to perform the RI/FS and site cleanup. In Enforcement-lead sites, such as the Medley site, PRPs have been identified. EPA negotiated with the Medley PRPs to conduct the RI/FS and this was agreed to under an EPA Administrative Order.

2. Upcoming RI/FS Activities

Sirrine Environmental Consultants of Greenville, South Carolina, the contractor for the Medley site PRPs, has submitted a work plan to EPA which identifies activities to be completed under the RI/FS. Mr. Bornholm explained that some preliminary activities have taken place.

For example, aerial photographs of the site were taken in March 1988, and a soil gas survey was conducted between August and October, for which results are now being analyzed. Mr. Bornholm referred to the map handout depicting the locations of gas collection tubes (page A-5) that were installed to detect and sample any existing volatile organic compounds (VOCs). (VOCs are chemical compounds that contain carbon and tend to evaporate easily when exposed to normal temperatures and pressures.) Shaded areas of the map (page A-6) show possible sources of VOCs.

In late January or early February 1989, contractors will use backhoes in these potential source areas to dig test pits. The pits will help determine the size of any area containing disposed chemicals. In addition, contractors will use drill rigs to take soil borings. Borings will be taken in five-foot intervals at depths up to 40 feet to determine the depth of soil contaminants. (No map of soil boring locations was available for the meeting.)

Mr. Bornholm also explained that one of the last RI activities will entail surface water sampling. Area streams and ponds will be tested to determine the presence or absence of any contaminants. Ground water monitoring wells will also be

installed. The location of these wells will be based on the known topography of the site and on information gathered from the soil borings. The wells will be sunk to varied depths, both into the layers of ground saturated with water and into the bedrock, in order to ensure that ground water quality monitoring is thorough.

The RI is expected to take approximately four months, including performance of the field work, lab tests, and analyses. Sirrine Environmental Consultants will submit a report of the RI findings to EPA, and this information will be used to analyze feasible alternatives (the FS) for dealing with any contamination found. Mr. Bornholm explained that the entire RI/FS process takes an average of 18 to 24 months.

3. Community Involvement

Before concluding his presentation, Mr. Bornholm explained that with contractor assistance, EPA prepares a community relations plan in order to identify: areas of community interest about a site, interested parties, and the Agency's planned outreach activities for keeping community members informed of findings and involved in the Superfund process. Two examples of outreach activities are the Medley site fact sheets that were distributed, and the informational meeting. Mr. Bornholm also mentioned that EPA compiles an Administrative Record of all reports and other information that the Agency uses to determine actions at the site. The Administrative Record for the Medley site is housed at the Cherokee County Public Library in Gaffney.

Another community involvement component of the Superfund program is the Technical Assistance Grant Program (TAG). Mr. Bornholm explained that the TAG program was created by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. Under this program, one community group per NPL hazardous waste site may apply for a \$50,000 grant. The purpose of the grant is to hire a technical expert who can assist the group in interpreting technical reports pertaining to decisions about the site. Mr. Bornholm mentioned that pamphlets were available at the door which describe the TAG program. In addition, he referred anyone wishing further information to Mr. Matt Robbins, Chief of the EPA Region IV Contracts and Grant Support Unit, at (404) 347-2234.

Mr. Bornholm ended his prepared remarks and invited participants to ask questions. Only one question was raised: when will actual field work start? Mr. Bornholm stated that crews were expected to begin field work at the Medley site property in late January or the first part of February.

The meeting came to a close at 7:40 p.m.



APPENDIX A

JANUARY 9, 1989 RI/FS KICK-OFF MEETING HANDOUTS

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

**345 COURTLAND STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30368**

MEDLEY FARM

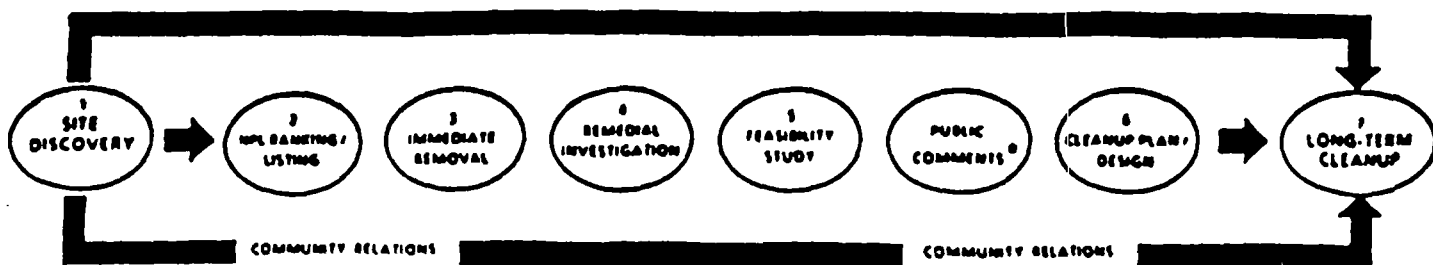
WORK PLAN PUBLIC MEETING

JANUARY 9, 1989

MEETING AGENDA

- I. INTRODUCTIONS**
- II. PURPOSE OF MEETING**
- III. EPA/SUPERFUND PROCESS**
- IV. WORK PLAN**
- V. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES**
- VI. TAG**
- VII. QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

THE SUPERFUND PROCESS



This is a simplified explanation of how a long-term Superfund response works.

1. After a site is discovered it is inspected, usually by the State.
2. The State then ranks the site using a system that takes into account:
 - Possible health risks to the human population.
 - Potential hazards (e.g., from direct contact, inhalation, fire and/or explosion) of substances at the site.
 - Potential for the substances at the site to contaminate drinking water supplies.
 - Potential for the substances at the site to pollute/harm the environment.

If the site's problems are serious enough it will be listed on the National Priorities List (NPL), a roster of the nation's worst hazardous waste sites. Every site on the NPL is eligible for federal Superfund money.

3. If a site becomes an imminent threat to public health or the environment at any time, EPA may conduct an emergency cleanup called either an immediate removal or an initial remedial measure.
4. Next, EPA usually conducts a remedial investigation (RI). The RI assesses how bad the contamination is, what kind of contaminants are present, and characterizes potential risks to the community.

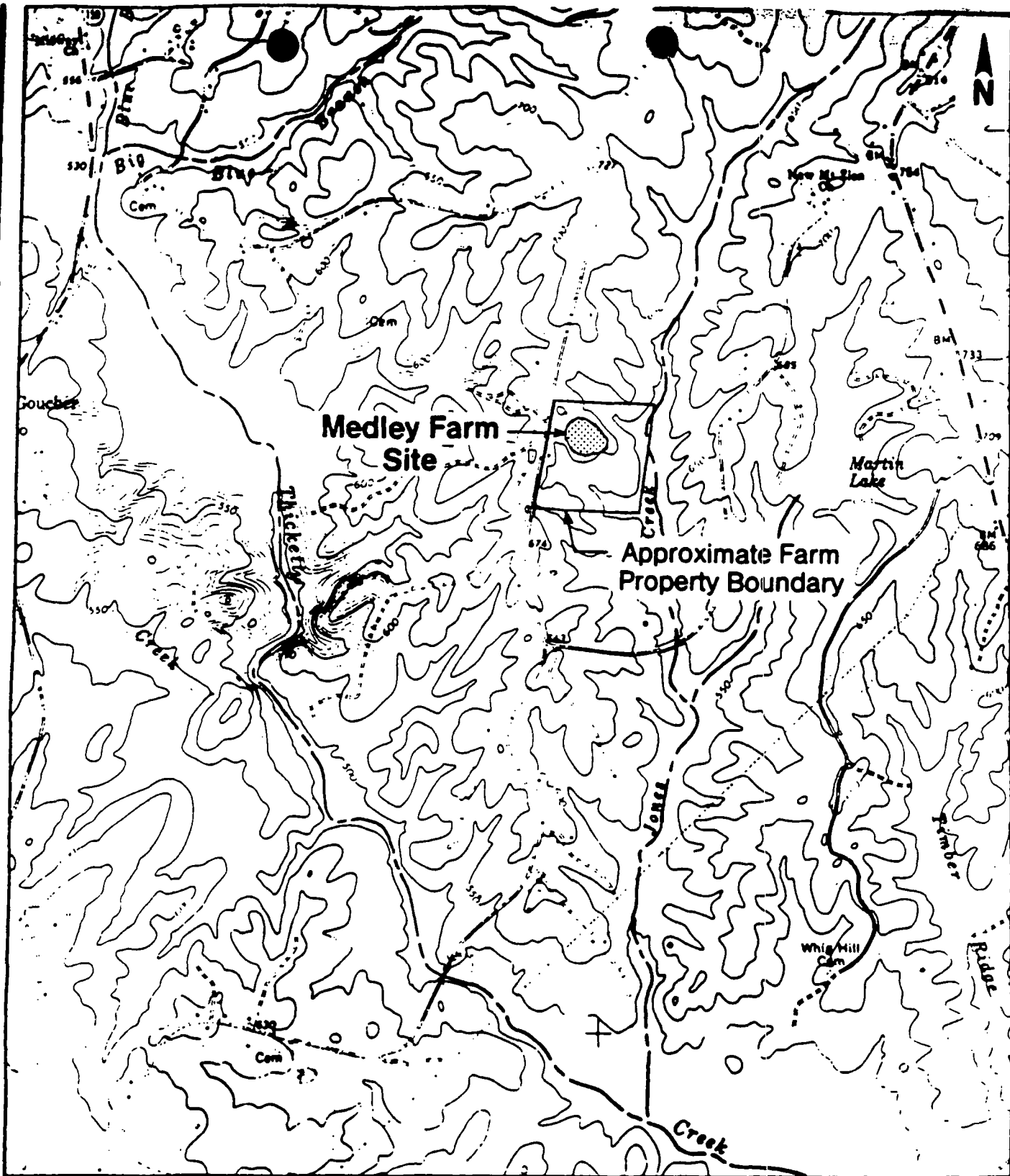
5. Then EPA performs a feasibility study (FS) which examines the feasibility of various cleanup alternatives.
 - EPA holds a minimum 3-week public comment period to receive citizen input concerning the recommended alternatives. These comments may be received either orally at public meetings or through written correspondence.
6. A specific cleanup plan is then chosen and designed.
7. Once this is finished, the actual cleanup can begin.

The time it takes to complete each of these steps varies with every site. In general, a remedial investigation/feasibility study takes from 1 to 2 years. Designing the cleanup plan may take 6 months. And implementing the remedy—the actual containment or removal of the waste—may take from 1 to 3 years. If groundwater is involved, the final cleanup may take many more years.

Ongoing activities during a cleanup include:

- Public meetings and other community relations activities, intended to keep citizens and officials informed and to encourage public input. These occur on a regular, predictable schedule throughout the course of the remedial cleanup process. Specific activities vary from site to site depending on the level and nature of community concern. The range of community relations activities which can occur are outlined and described in EPA's Community Relations Plan for the site.

FIGURE 1: SUPERFUND PROCESS CLEANUP MODEL



USGS Pacolet Mills Quadrangle (1969)

Scale 1:24,000

Figure 2.1

Approximate Boundaries of Medley Farm Site and Farm Property

Medley Farm Site Gaffney, South Carolina

SIRRINE
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTANTS

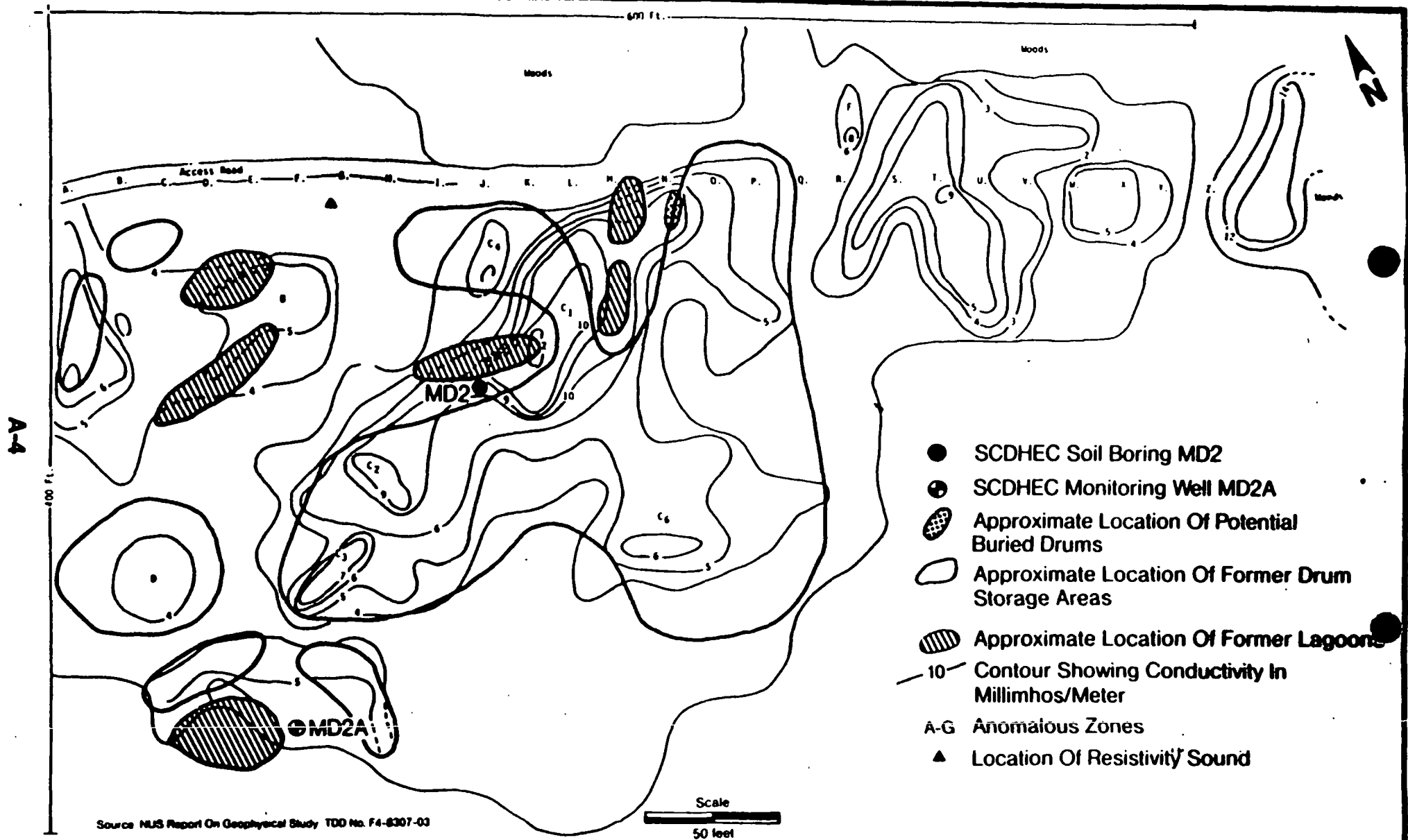
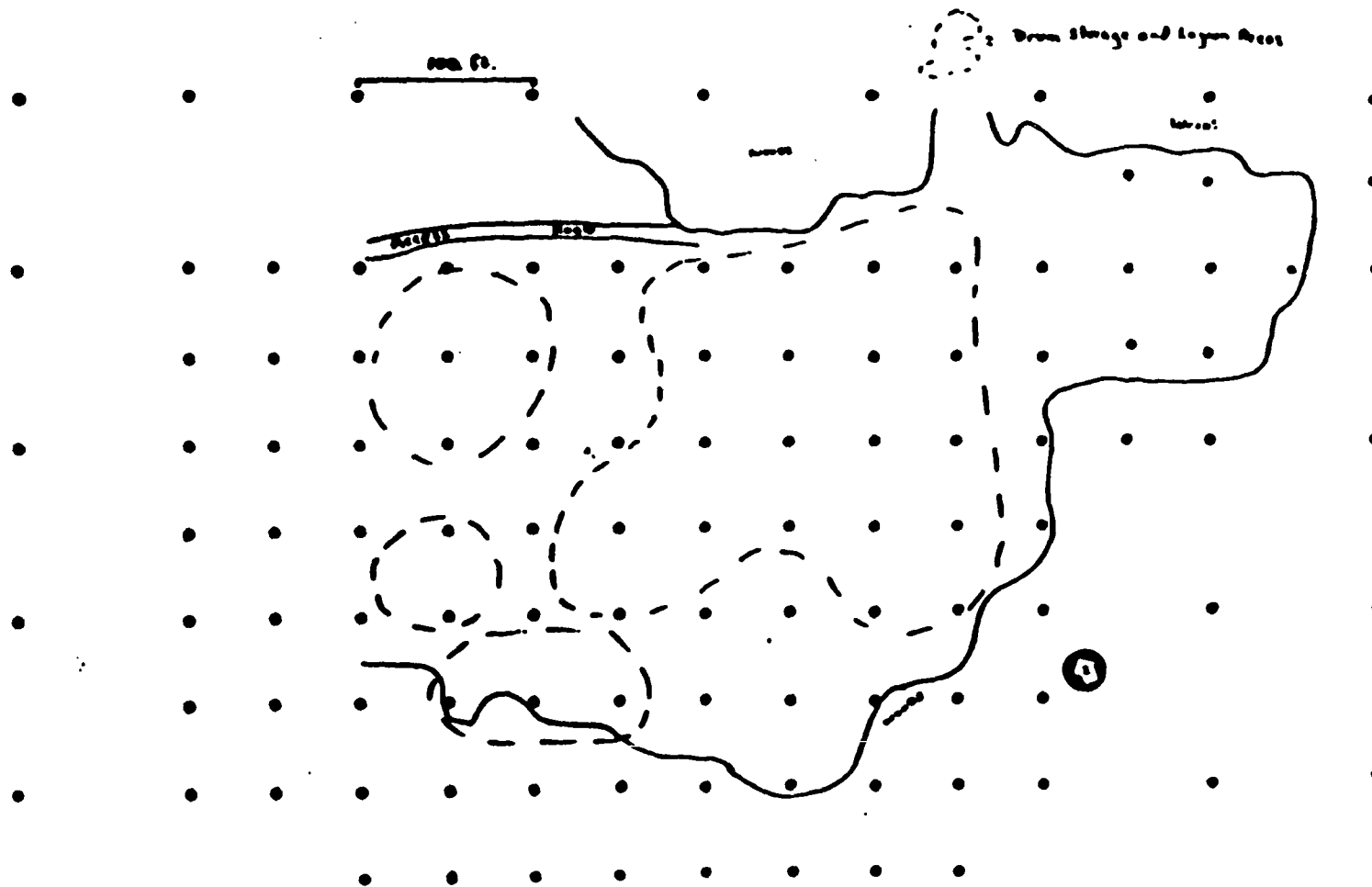


Figure 2.2

Approximate Locations Of Former Drum Storage Areas And Lagoons

Medley Farm Site Gaffney, South Carolina

FIGURE 3.1
PRELIMINARY GRID PATTERN
FOR SOIL GAS SURVEY



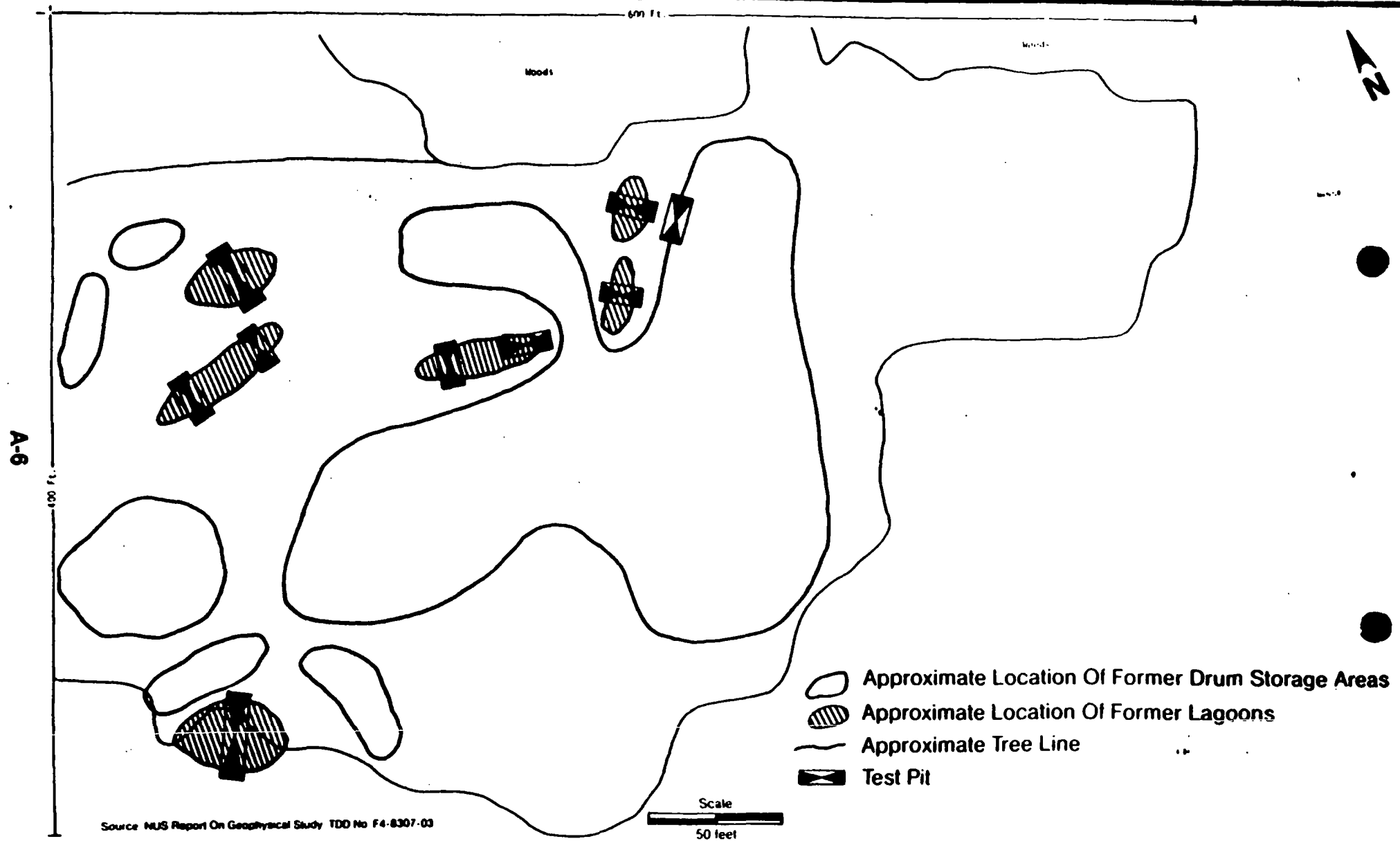
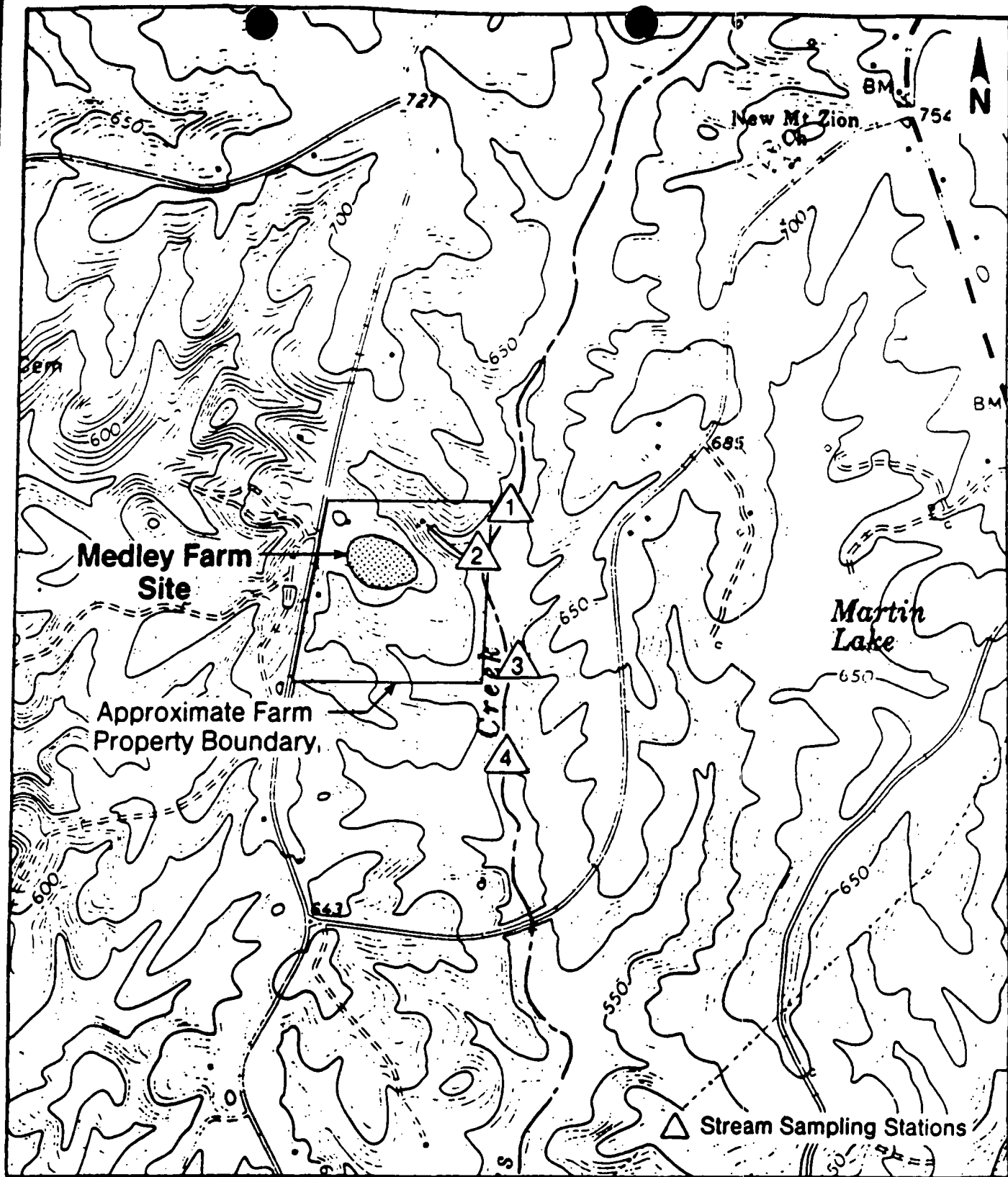


Figure 3.2
Proposed Test Pit Locations
Medley Farm Site
Gaffney, South Carolina



USGS Pacolet Mills Quadrangle (1969)

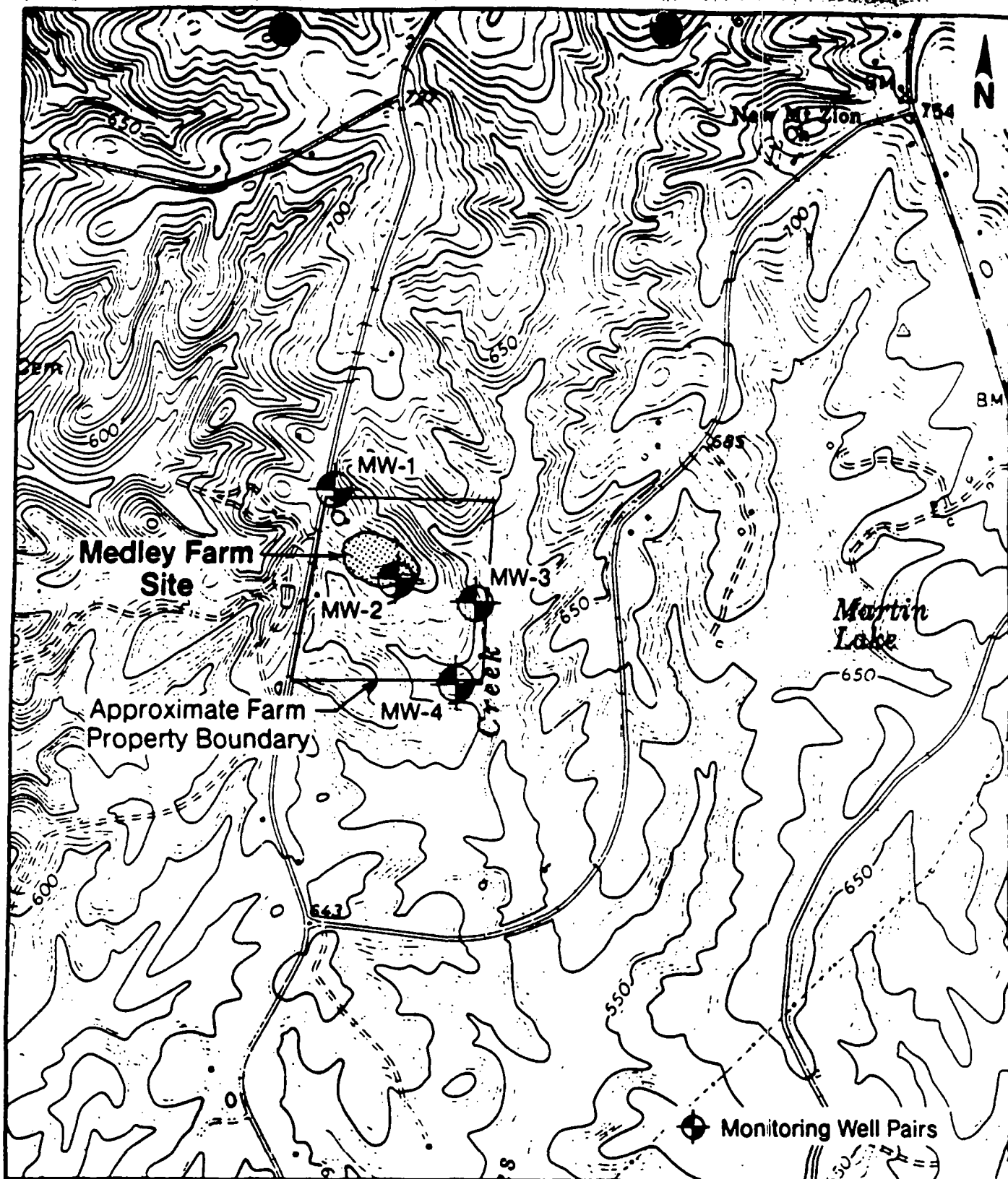
Scale 1:14,100

Figure 3.4

Proposed Locations of Stream Sampling Stations

Medley Farm Site Gaffney, South Carolina





USGS Pacolet Mills Quadrangle (1969)

Scale 1:14,100

Figure 3.3
Proposed Locations of
Groundwater Monitoring Well Pairs

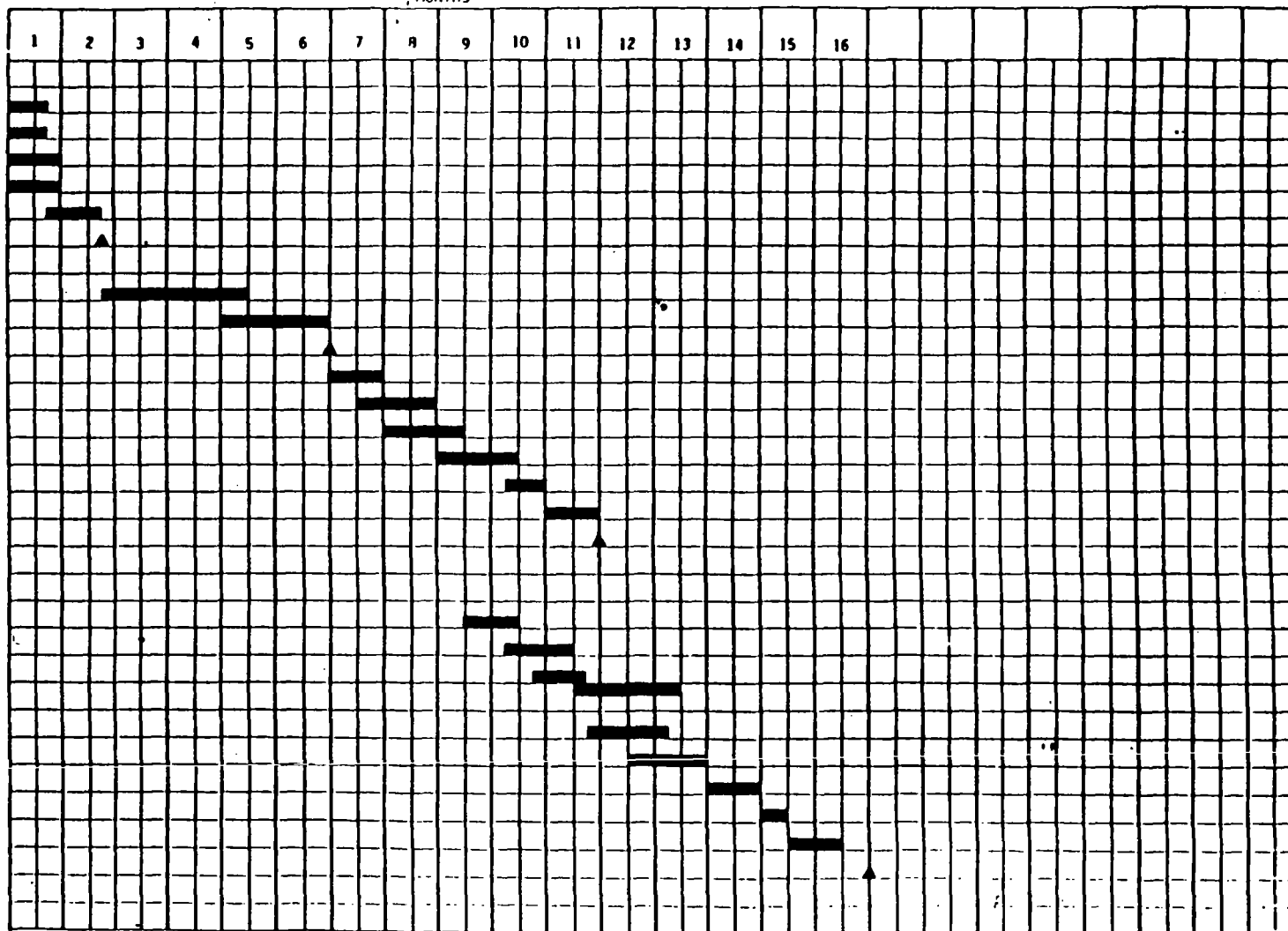
Medley Farm Site Gaffney, South Carolina

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FIGURE
SCHEDULE FOR Medley Farm Site Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

DATE 6-8-88

TASK 1.0 PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES	
1.1 Site Map Preparation	
1.2 Background Data Review	
1.3 Project Operations Plan	
1.4 Project Health & Safety Plan	
1.5 POP and H&S Plan Review	
1.6 EPA Approval of POP/H&S Plan	
TASK 2.0 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION	
2.1 Phase I Field Investigation	
2.2 Data Analysis and Review	
2.3 EPA Approval of Indicator Parameters	
2.4 Phase II Field Investigation	
2.5 Data Analysis and Review	
2.6 RI Draft Report Preparation	
2.7 Review of Draft Report**	
2.8 RI Final Report Preparation	
2.9 Review of RI Final Report	
2.10 EPA Approval of Final RI Report	
TASK 3.0 FEASIBILITY STUDY	
3.1 Review of RI Results	
3.2 Develop Remediation Guidelines	
3.3 Screening of Alternatives	
3.4 Treatability Studies	
3.5 Detailed Alternative Analysis	
3.6 Draft FS Report Preparation	
3.7 Review of Draft FS	
3.8 Second Draft FS Report	
3.9 Review of Second Draft FS	
3.10 Revised FS Report	
3.11 ROD Issued	
3.12 Final FS Report	



* Completion of the given schedule is contingent upon favorable weather and site conditions, sub-contractor availability and performance, and timely review by EPA of submitted materials.

**After EPA review of RI Draft Report, the need for additional Phase II Field Investigations will be evaluated.